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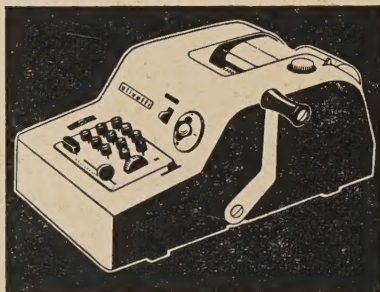


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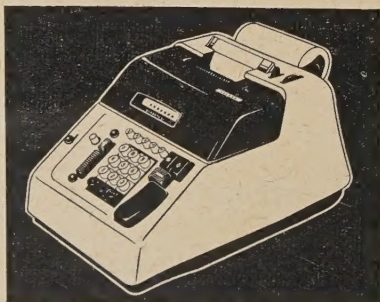
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COMMENT

CAN THE UNITED NATIONS TAKE OVER?

A revolution which affected the whole western world took place this week; but it passed almost unnoticed. Forced by the wild pace of disintegration in the Congo, western opinion turned automatically to what appeared to be the only way out. Without formal decision, Mr. Hammarskjold was compelled by circumstances and world public opinion to take over. For the first time in its history, the United Nations was not acting as linesman in a conflict; it had taken charge. A new page in international relations had been turned.

But not without a powerful warning blast from Europe's Cassandra. President de Gaulle was not caught up in the stampede to seek shelter under the United Nations. For the moment, in the Congo, there may well be no alternative. But would it stop there? This clearly was one major question which bothered the General and, with characteristic courage, he addressed himself to it. For this is a question which becomes increasingly difficult to discuss in public without inviting opprobrium as a reactionary. On the face of it, it seems so self-evident, so reasonable and so desirable that the executive power of the United Nations should be strengthened in order to make it possible for the U.N. to assume full authority in a case such as the Congo.

* * *

Yet, on closer investigation, the U.N. solution is full of menacing pitfalls. Mr. Hammarskjold has been aware of them and has therefore tried to the very end to avoid ultimate responsibility for policy being placed on the U.N. shoulder. General de Gaulle has also clearly been aware of the lurking dangers of such a U.N. solution, if the Congo were to become a precedent for Algiers tomorrow and Palestine later on.

By the end of this year, the whole balance of power in the United Nations will have shifted. In place of the western majority, a combination of Soviet bloc and neutralist countries will provide something like half of the 97 countries which will be members by the end of September, and rather more when all the potential members are admitted to make a U.N. membership of 113. When it is recalled that, in 1947, the U.N. decided on the partition of Palestine with a majority of 33 votes to 13, the extent of the increase in membership and its unforeseeable consequences will be realised.

General de Gaulle, for one, has realised it, and

his answer was to urge a closer co-ordination of western policy in the Middle East which he considers to be a much more dangerous threat to world peace than Berlin. He proposed that Nato's embrace should be extended to include the threatened areas of Africa and the Middle East for there can be little doubt that this is now the scheduled area for Moscow's major effort. The new Soviet definition of neutrality, which is reported on the following pages, the propaganda drive in Africa conducted with Nasser's help, and the constant encouragement to keep every agent of unrest on the move, is clear enough evidence of the intentions of Moscow.

* * *

The position of the United Nations will require much more precise definition if it is to retain the authority and independence which it has hitherto enjoyed. Mr. Hammarskjold's caution, which has been denounced and derided, springs precisely from his realisation that nothing could damage the United Nations more than to compel it, prematurely and without due reflection, to take on responsibilities which by its very nature it will not be able to fulfil. He understands the great—but strictly limited—value of U.N. intervention. Anything beyond the limit may create precedents which could become the source of grave future conflicts.

But this evolution of the United Nations raises particular problems for those countries which are especially close to it—and none more so than Israel. She is not a member of the Atlantic Community. She has no formal bonds with Nato. She has no alliances with either western countries or the eastern bloc. She is a product of the United Nations. It requires no great imagination to anticipate some of the possible moves by the new Afro-Asian majority, backed by the Soviet bloc. But Israel cannot react with the magisterial disdain of de Gaulle. She faces a major reappraisal of her policy and position in the world.

This in itself is no reason for despair if it is undertaken realistically and in time. On the contrary, with attention once more focussed on a Middle Eastern settlement in the U.S. Presidential election, it may provide Israel with an opportunity for an initiative which will capture the imagination and gain the support of the new majority at the United Nations.

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EDITOR: JON KIMCHE

EDITORIAL: 100 Salisbury Sq. House,
Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4
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MIDDLE EAST

MOSCOW'S NEW WARNING TO NASSER

"POSITIVE NEUTRALITY" NOT ENOUGH

Moscow has served notice on President Nasser. Within days of the signing of the new Aswan Dam agreement, the Kremlin has told the U.A.R. leader in plain words that it does not like his brand of "positive neutrality."

The Russians have hinted that communist aid might be withdrawn if there is not a more definite trend toward the east. The Kremlin viewpoint was stated succinctly last week in a broadcast from Moscow in Arabic.

"It may be said quite frankly," noted a commentator, "that some Arab statesmen are trying to describe the principle of positive neutrality as something which means the adoption of the slogan: 'Neither west nor east.' To put it more clearly, they do not want to differentiate between the imperialist western powers and the socialist countries . . ."

Advice on foreign policy: But, the commentator continued, between the policy of the west and that of the socialist countries there was a gap which could not be narrowed or bridged by any theory. "The theory 'Neither east nor west' is one which serves the interests of imperialism and aims at depriving the young states of the (Arab) east of the strong support of the socialist countries."

It was the co-operation of the socialist countries, the Moscow spokesman stated, which strengthened the independence of the young countries. But, if they turned toward the west and "abandon the socialist camp," they would be weakened and lose their independence.

He advised those leaders of the Arab countries who realised the basic difference between the Leninist policy of the socialist countries and the policy of the imperialist powers that it would be in their interests to make co-operation with the socialist countries "the basis of their foreign policy."

Journalists rapped: Twenty-four hours later, Moscow radio followed up this advice with an expression of displeasure at the views expressed by some Cairo journalists. It was surprising, said a commentator, that these journalists should praise U.S. policy from time to time.

Perhaps they did so, he observed, because they feared that Russia's genuine aid might finally convince the Arabs that



BACK TO THE WEST
A new definition for Nasser

the U.S.S.R., "which is led by the communists," was the only one of the four great powers which always followed a policy of friendship and brotherhood towards the Arabs."

But if some part of the Cairo press was in need of this guidance, U.A.R. officialdom apparently was not. The visit to Cairo of Georgi Zhukov, Chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Cultural Relations, coincided with an announcement that 58 employees of the U.A.R. Ministry of Culture and National Guidance, the national propaganda agency, were leaving for Russia next month "for training in various branches of culture and the arts."

Thoughtful Turks: Zhukov himself expressed pleasure at the exchange of students and teachers between the two countries, revealing for the first time that there were Soviet students at al-Azhar University, breeding ground for Cairo "missionaries" to the newly independent states of Africa.

While President Nasser's government made open gestures of cordiality in response to Soviet prodding, the Russians were meeting with more thoughtful and responsible reactions elsewhere in the Middle East, notably in Turkey.

The texts were released last week of an exchange of messages between Mr. Krushchev and the Turkish Premier, General Gursel. Krushchev, noting the expressed Turkish desire for good relations between their two countries, stressed his "deep conviction" that the most sincere relations could be developed if Turkey "embarked upon the road of neutrality."

What about India? Military spending, he noted, was a fathomless pit and not

every country could endure this burden and develop its economy at the same time. However, neutrality was not a condition for starting on an improvement in their relations.

General Gursel welcomed the friendly tone of the Khrushchev message. He could not, however, agree that the pursuance of a neutral policy could free the government from military expenditures. "If it were so," he noted, "then such countries as Sweden, Switzerland, or India for that matter, would have no military budgets."

It was not neutrality but the establishment of a properly controlled system of disarmament which would bring about reduction of military expenditures, General Gursel pointed out. And, "until the creation of such a system of international disarmament, towards which Turkey is striving just as passionately as any other country sincerely desiring peace, no state can renounce the means of ensuring its security. Turkey, prompted by this lawful concern, remains loyal to its policy of membership in collective security systems."

"Reprisal" warning: There was nothing, however, of Moscow's sweet reason in a new blast directed this week against Libya and more specifically its permission for continued use of the Wheelus Field base by the U.S. Airforce.

The Libyan delegate to the Arab League supported the demand of the Arab states to stop Israel's provocative measures against the Arab countries, noted Moscow. But, taking into consideration the military relations between the U.S.A. and Israel, "it becomes clear that the reconnaissance information collected by U.S. aircraft landing on Libyan territory, will be sent to the Israeli military authorities."

KASSEM ADDS GUERRILLAS

DEFIES U.N. TO DEFEND ISRAEL

from our own correspondent

Baghdad:

Every government and official spokesman in the Middle East has something to say about the killing of Jordanian Prime Minister Hazza Majali—except Iraq. There is an officially inspired reluctance to discuss the matter at all.

There is no reserve, however, on the undoubtedly related topic which goes here under the description "the liberation of Palestine." Kassem has had some more to say about it this week in an interview with his favourite journalist, *Thawra* publisher Yunis Altai.

Kassem confirmed to him that not only

had members of the "Palestine Liberation Army" received instruction in commando fighting, they were also being trained as guerilla fighters and parachutists. When the time came for them to act, "no imperialist country will be able to interfere in defence of Zionism—and even the United Nations will have its hands tied in the face of right."

Ex-Mufti again: The lack of unanimity at the Shtoura conference of Foreign Ministers has undoubtedly encouraged Kassem to go out on a limb over the Palestine issue. He received support at the weekend from the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem's Higher Arab Committee for Palestine which issued a statement regretting that the Arab League had adopted no resolution on the establishment of a Palestinian army.

The Committee went on to express the hope that this question would be taken up as soon as possible "in view of its seriousness and of the absolute necessity of rescuing Palestine." Kassem has been quick on the up-take.

The reports we have here from Shtoura, where the Arab League Council went into session after the Foreign Ministers had ended their deliberations, indicate that very little practical work is being done. A long and uneasy debate resulted in the adoption of a non-controversial agenda, with the boycott of Israel in all its many aspects featuring as item number one.

Searching for "proof": There seems little likelihood now that the Council will proceed further with its intended discussion of inter-Arab relations, one of the topics sent forward by the Foreign Ministers. Any opportunity there might have been of patching up the quarrel between the U.A.R. and Jordan was washed away in Majali's blood.

Hussein and his new Prime Minister, Bahjat Talhouni, were so promptly off the mark in holding Nasser to account for the killing that they are now forced into "proving" that U.A.R. agents were responsible. Their demand that Syria hand over the two Jordanians said to have escaped to Damascus after the Amman explosion, has been dismissed by the Syrians as "another bit of Hussein nonsense."

League secretary-general Hassouna visited Amman in an attempt to muffle the uproar but he had to return to Nasser with the news that the Jordanians would not "listen to reason." Whether or not the U.A.R. had any hand in the killing, Cairo radio is making the most of it, much to the enjoyment of the Baghdadis who tune alternately to Cairo and Amman for the latest round in the battle of words.



BACK TO THE EAST
A new warning for Hussein

Subversive campaign: But there is another aspect of Cairo broadcasting which is troubling the authorities here. For the past year, a station calling itself the "Voice of Free Iraq" has been on the air with criticism of Kassem and his vacillating policies. Now Kassem has charged the U.A.R. with responsibility for running this station.

The man behind its organisation, he told correspondents last week, was the "traitor Mohammed ed-Durra" who was said to have fled to Syria after the abortive Mosul revolt in March 1959. And an official spokesman, enlarging on Kassem's remarks, warned the U.A.R. to reconsider this "subversive campaign" which "might break the unity of the Arabs which our republic is trying to strengthen."

Unity, I must say, is a rather overworked word in the Middle East today.



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AFRICA

WHAT ARE NASSER'S AIMS?

ISHAQ GIVES THE GAME AWAY

from a correspondent

Cairo :

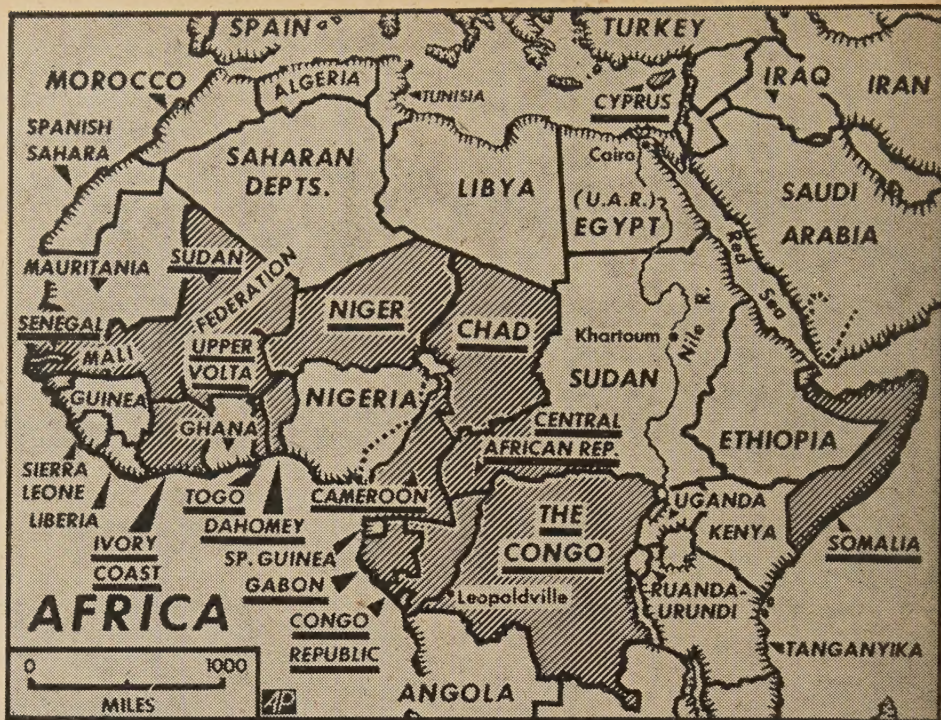
There is more effort, thought and planning going into President Nasser's African campaign than into any other aspect of U.A.R. activity, be it on the home front or the international scene.

Around the clock, Cairo's voice of simple logic carries the news and views of the U.A.R. to all corners of Africa; every day, U.A.R. planes arrive here with delegations of African leaders, national or rebel, to be feted and honoured.

And in the countries of Africa themselves, U.A.R. emissaries are at work convincing the inhabitants that they have but one good and trustworthy friend, Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Liaison with Foreign Ministry : Typical of these activities is the Somalia set-up. There are now 75 secular and 23 religious teachers at work disseminating Nasserist propaganda. All were Cairo trained. And in Cairo, the "Somalia Office" has this year granted 160 scholarships for Somalis to study in U.A.R. institutions.

An Egyptian secondary school is being built in the Somalia capital, Mogadishu, for which £75,000 have been specially earmarked. The Egyptian cultural attaché in Mogadishu is at present



CHANGING MAP OF AFRICA
A fragmenting continent—Nasser is counting the pieces

directing a cultural centre there, and an office of Anwar Sadat's Islamic Conference has been established.

One of the brains behind this U.A.R. campaign is a serious, bespectacled young man, Abdel Aziz Ishaq. In the role of secretary-general of the "African Association," he is responsible for the welfare of African exiles in Cairo, and serves as liaison officer between them and the Foreign Ministry.

When stability reigns : Through these exiles, and his contacts with visiting Afri-

can leaders. Ishaq keeps a close watch on the pulse beat of the continent.

Cairo's sort of assistance is more welcome to nationalists in Lumumba's position than all the medical and technical assistance of the free world put together. It is only when stability reigns, when nationalist fervours give way to economy-building, that the voice of Cairo becomes harsh and grating to its listeners, and the questioning starts.

What does he want ? There is only one question that matters. It has been asked effectively by President Bourguiba of Tunisia and less pointedly, and in private, by President Nkrumah of Ghana. What does Nasser want in Africa? The official reply is simple: "The U.A.R. regards the safety and sovereignty of any African state as its own, for if any African freedom suffers, then ours, too, will suffer."

On the face of it, this is a fair and acceptable statement of principle. But the face, in this case as in so many others, is a facade. Ishaq recently provided a revealing glimpse behind it. Writing in the new Cairo government-sponsored English-language weekly, *Arab Observer*, he made it clear that the U.A.R. aim was nothing less than an extension of Nasser's hegemony across the African continent.

South of the Sahara, he claimed, it was impossible to speak of the existence of African nationalism as such. It had never created a unit, a union, a federation or a close community. On the other

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hand, Arab nationalism (and he emphasised that, in Africa, Muslim must be considered synonymous with Arab) did exist as a coherent, organic force.

"Historical" justification: These ties were not only religious. The U.A.R. was linked with the "central and eastern group" of African territories "by the closest historical, human, economic, political and cultural ties. The River Nile and its great tributaries, the monuments of our forefathers in Eritrea, Somaliland, Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, the migration of the Pharaohs to the Lakes Plateau and adjacent ports, the nations who love us and the leaders who stood by us in times of stress, and our language from which the people's tongue originated (Swahili)—all point to the importance of our ties with these lands."

Having thus "historically" justified the U.A.R.'s interest in Africa, Ishaq said that all this pointed to the fact that Cairo must play a leading role in assisting the African peoples in their struggle against imperialism.

He predicted that the "increase of independent African states . . . will lead to a restoration of the Arab-African assimilation and co-operation, and will reaffirm the reciprocity between Arab nationalism and the peoples of Africa."

"Frustrated and furious": But Ishaq was overstating his case in more than one respect. There is not even "reciprocity" within Arab nationalism. The instance of Tunisia is sufficient proof. Over the past couple of weeks, Cairo's denunciation of Tunisia and its leadership has reached new peaks of virulence.

President Bourguiba is dismissed as a "lackey of the French", and Tunisia's support for the U.N. in the Congo roundly condemned. For their part, Tunisian press and public were convinced, and said so, that the U.A.R. was the guiding hand behind the bomb which killed Jordan Premier Majali.

A Tunisian Foreign Office official commented: "Nasser is frustrated and furious after the Shtoura conference (which Tunisia boycotted). That is why he is lashing out at anyone and everyone who has ever opposed his policies."

Not a policy: And the Neo-Destour Party organ *al-Amal* took the point a stage further. What, it asked, was going on in the Middle East? Could the continued disorder be charged up to colonialism, its agents, Israel or the sequels of the Palestine war?

"Have the bloody disorders experienced by the Arab East during the last twenty years solved a single one of these problems? Have not these events engendered in Arab countries the weaknesses and dissensions which were, according to the

admission of even the Arab rulers, the cause of the loss of the Palestine war?

" . . . The judgement of bombs, arms and murder is not a policy and does not strengthen the Arab people . . . worse, it will be the cause of martial law with which the public powers defend themselves when they fail, as well as when a *coup d'état* has succeeded.

"Regime of total oppression": "This is proved by Egypt and Syria, which have remained under a régime of total oppression after eight years of a *coup d'état* régime which the Arabs believed was capable of lifting the Egyptian people out of the slavery of the reign of Farouk and his predecessors. But the past excesses of the Arab kingdom are imposed



WHAT CAIRO IS TELLING AFRICA
The design is not new

today in the name of Arab nationalism."

Tunisia stands out among the Arab countries for its forthright comment. Its views are shared by some others which, for their own reasons, prefer not to voice them. Elsewhere in Africa, the U.A.R. has had some limited successes.

But apart from those countries which one might expect to be traditionally linked with her (such as the Sudan), no warm and close bonds have been forged. And while Cairo has professed its deep interest in the problems of Africa, Africa has yet to show any interest in Cairo's.

It is to counteract this lack of concern, especially with the Arab-Israel issue, that Cairo is pressing ahead with its African "cultural centres" and information offices. Each will be under the direction of senior diplomats, charged with the dissemination of the "truth about Israel."

U.S.A

WHO WILL GET THE "JEWISH VOTE" ?

NO GREAT LOVE FOR EITHER CANDIDATE

from our own correspondent

New York :

The concern of the major political parties about how American Jews will vote in November has resulted in a number of statements by the candidates and their supporters, as well as in special surveys purporting to forecast Jewish intentions.

That the parties are indeed worried was evidenced by the fact that *The New York Times* decided to put one of its top reporters on the story and, appropriately enough, it was Homer Bigart who got the assignment. In pre-State of Israel days, when he was still on the *Herald Tribune*, Bigart's reporting of the Palestine situation won him the unofficial title of "Rabbi Bigart."

Bigart found apathy among Jews towards both candidates. He also found two significant reasons for some Jewish antipathy towards both presidential nominees. One is the feeling that Nixon may be anti-Semitic, an assertion that Senator Jacob Javits found it necessary to deny.

"No anti-Semitism": The Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith told Bigart, that the most persistent and widely circulated imputation of anti-Semitism to Nixon dated from his 1950 campaign ("one of the dirtiest there ever was", a Jewish communal leader privately commented) for the Senate against Helen Gahagan Douglas. Nixon is said to have reminded California audiences that Mrs. Douglas "was married to a man named Melvyn Douglas, whose real name is Hesselberg."

The A.D.L. looked into the allegation in 1952, the year in which Nixon won his party's nomination for Vice-President, and a seven-man team spent five months tracking down rumours. The A.D.L. team concluded that Nixon never uttered the remarks attributed to him and found that he had "manifested no anti-Semitism in the fight."

Henry Edward Schultz, A.D.L. national chairman, told Bigart: "Questions have been raised within the League, and are likely to continue to be raised, about the attitude of Vice-President Nixon and

Senator Kennedy towards Jews. We believe both men to be wholly free of anti-Semitic bias. Nor is there any question that the two Vice-Presidential candidates (Republican Cabot Lodge and Democrat Lyndon B. Johnson) are free of such bias."

"Identified with McCarthy": But, Bigart reported, "despite such exculpation, several Jewish voters recalled the bitter Nixon-Douglas campaign, when pressed for reasons for their expressed dislike of Mr. Nixon.

"It is apparent that among these liberals the 'prior image' of Mr. Nixon, which Republican campaign strategists are trying to replace, remains vivid. 'Nixon is identified with McCarthyite tactics,' commented a young lawyer in his midtown office, 'and that will hurt him with Jewish voters.'

"That same lawyer pointed out that 'of course, Kennedy is also vulnerable on McCarthyism—he ducked the censure vote, but at least he is cleaner on this issue than Nixon'."

Supporter of "America First": Kennedy, who was in hospital when the Senate censured McCarthy, did not for a long time announce how he would have voted, and this aroused the ire of Eleanor Roosevelt, who chided him for his alleged failure to "stand up and be counted."

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CABOT LODGE
Victim of the plague?

Last May 4, Kennedy, in response to a question as to whether he was willing to take a definite stand on McCarthy, said: "Yes, I have. I said that I'd support the censure."

Several liberal Jewish democrats told Bigart that Kennedy's father had been an "America Firster" and had admired McCarthy to the point of sending him money.

Did Kennedy Senior admire Hitler?

"It was the father image—the spectre of Joseph P. Kennedy lurking behind the scenes and master-minding his son's campaign—that disturbed the liberals most. A Democratic worker in a heavily Jewish Brooklyn district called the elder Kennedy 'the number one boggy' of the campaign," Bigart reported.

"Many Jewish voters"—the Democratic worker told him—"feel a personal revulsion against Joe Kennedy. They find it difficult not to transfer that dislike to the son. They agree that the sins of the father shouldn't be visited upon the son, but they are worried because this particular father has had a great influence on his children."

Asked why they felt so strongly about Kennedy's father, some Jewish voters told Bigart that they had heard of the existence of a letter in which Joseph P. Kennedy had indicated approval of the Hitler régime. In Washington, two Democratic Congressmen told Bigart that rumours about the "Kennedy letter" were getting wide circulation.

Written by German: "It's going to be murder," one of them said. He had not seen the alleged document. He had only

heard that the letter, purportedly written by Mr. Kennedy when he was Ambassador to Britain at the time of Munich, discounted the necessity for a firm stand by the United States against Hitler, and suggested that the Roosevelt Administration over-rated the influence of the American Jewish community.

The Anti-Defamation League told Bigart that they knew nothing about such a letter and suggested that the rumours were based on some captured documents from the German Foreign Ministry.

"These documents," Bigart states, "were not written by Ambassador Kennedy but by Herbert von Dirksen, the German envoy to London. In them, Herr von Dirksen described two conversations with Ambassador Kennedy in 1938.

"Loud clamour harmful": "Herr von Dirksen wrote: 'The Ambassador then touched upon the Jewish question and stated that it was naturally of great importance to German-American relations.

'In this connection it was not so much the fact that we wanted to get rid of the Jews that was so harmful to us, but rather the loud clamour with which we accompanied this purpose. He himself understood our Jewish policy competely; he was from Boston and there, in one golf club, and in other clubs, no Jews had been admitted for the past fifty years.

'His father had not been elected Mayor because he was a Catholic; in the United States, therefore, such pronounced attitudes were quite common, but people avoided making so much outward fuss about it.'

Whispering campaign: "Excerpts from the Dirksen despatches are apparently being used in a whispering campaign against Kennedy," Bigart noted.

Democrats are agreed that something has to be done to neutralise this dangerous whispering campaign, but one Democratic Congressman reported that Jewish voters seemed "neutral" on Senator Kennedy, until the circulation of the "Joe Kennedy letter."

Mr. Kennedy's religion was cited to Bigart by some Jews as the basic reason for their indecision and apathy in the present campaign.

In the heavily populated Jewish working class districts of New York, Bigart found, however, that "voters seemed unconcerned with the religious issue," but a Republican politician told the reporter that he could not recall a campaign in which Jewish sentiment was "so confused and uncommitted." Many, in fact, unhappy about both Kennedy and Nixon, may stay away from the polls in an "a plague on both your houses" attitude.

IN THE NEWS

WHICH NASSER DID WYATT MEET?

I HAVE BEEN COMPARING the two versions of the recent Nasser-Wyatt conversation in Cairo. Woodrow Wyatt's version was published last Sunday in *Reynolds News*. Nasser's version was broadcast by Cairo a day earlier, on September 4. The conversation took place on August 22. There are a number of interesting variations and omissions in each of these two versions which throw a rather revealing light on the two participants.

In Wyatt's version, there is quite a passage of arms about Hussein being a British puppet. When Wyatt doubted this, Nasser laughed at him and pointed to the aid which Hussein was receiving from the British and Americans. I wonder now why Wyatt did not take this opening to ask Nasser about his dependence on Soviet economic aid, on Soviet military aid and on Soviet technical aid? Surely, if this rule applied to Hussein, it would also apply to Nasser? But in Nasser's version of the interview the subject of Hussein is not mentioned.

NO HARSH WORDS ON COMMUNISM

But what puzzled me most about Wyatt's version, as compared with Nasser's, was that Nasser's was much more outspoken, much more revealing about his views and outlook than was Wyatt's. One almost gets the impression that Wyatt is toning down Nasser, making him rather more presentable to his Co-op readers than Nasser wanted to be. Wyatt presents Nasser as a buoyant, reasonable and confident leader of the Arab world. But Nasser clearly has different ideas.

This emerges from the question and answer on Arab unity to which Wyatt does not refer in his report. According to Nasser, Wyatt put to him a leading question about the prospects of Arab unity. But Nasser refused to commit himself. It was not up to him to decide, but for the Arab peoples. When Wyatt pressed him to set a date; asked him whether it would take five, ten or twenty years, Nasser simply repeated monotonously: "It is up to the Arab peoples. They are the ones concerned." Nasser sounded rather dispirited. But there is nothing about this in Wyatt's report.

Even more significant, it seems to me, was Nasser's reaction to Wyatt's ques-

tions about communism and Israel. Wyatt's version gives the impression of a militant anti-communist. "President Nasser," he says, "is anti-communist. To be thought a communist in Egypt is to disappear into an unknown prison." But there is nothing in Nasser's version of the conversation to substantiate this conclusion. Nasser hedged repeatedly when Wyatt asks him about communism in Egypt or in the other Arab countries. Nasser simply reiterates his belief that



CHOOSE YOUR OWN NASSER
*Anti-communist bulwark or
non-committal nationalist?*

Arab nationalism is the great driving power; he makes no comment on communism or communist influence—there are no harsh words about the communists in Nasser's version.

A BREACH WITH REALITY

No less significant was Nasser's refusal to give Wyatt a straight answer to his question on relations with Israel. Again the essence of Nasser's attitude is missing from Wyatt's report. We get it from Nasser. Wyatt asks whether there is a chance of a settlement on any terms. Nasser does not reply, but talks of Israel's non-fulfilment of the U.N. resolutions. Wyatt follows this up with a key question: "Do I, then, understand your Excellency to say that unless Israel changes, no real peaceful settlement can

be reached?" Again Nasser evades the question. Instead he talks about the alleged statements made by Israeli leaders that they want to expand from the Euphrates to the Nile.

But what puzzled me most was how, in view of the answers given and not given by Nasser, Wyatt could draw the picture of Nasser the anti-communist bulwark, the man only waiting for a kind word from Whitehall in order to restore Britain's trade with Egypt? It does not match the reality, or even the Nasser version of the interview.

HOW LONG?

But there is also another aspect to this conversation. Wyatt is one of the ablest interviewers in the business. He is not afraid of putting straight questions. Yet why is it that he should get such a completely different picture from that which my informant gave me last week? The answer is fairly simple. Wyatt came to talk to Nasser. Nasser broke his holiday to talk to Wyatt. I don't suppose the whole visit to Egypt extended to more than a couple of weeks. By comparison, the informant whom I quoted last week for a very different picture of Nasser, had been in Egypt for the best part of five years, at all times fairly close to Nasser and his entourage. Whose evidence is likely to be nearer the mark, his or Wyatt's?

"NEW OUTLOOK"—OR OLD ILLUSION?

IS THERE ANY possible way of establishing at least an intellectual bridge between the Israelis and the Arabs, or, on a different level, between the pro-Israelis and pro-Arabs? I think there is. But it is not easy to find a really effective common language. Anyone who wants a perfect case-study on how such a bridge cannot be built should make a careful analysis of the files of *New Outlook*.

The intention is commendable. The less important steps are in the right direction. But all this does not count with the Arab writers and thinkers. Only when writers denounce Israeli policy on major issues do the Arabs take note. But where *New Outlook* and those who shape its thinking fail, is in their assessment of the Arab world. Most of them are Marxists, or socialists, when it comes to judging Israel or any other country. But when they come to deal with the Arab world

they become romantics. It is a pity, because it makes *New Outlook* so ineffective, and worse. Far from assisting in the provision of a common language among those who seek a genuine peace in the Middle East, it fosters illusions among Arabs (and annoyance among the Israelis), as was shown clearly by the letter we published

last week from Mr. Peretz Merhav. There is every good reason why a magazine like *New Outlook*, published in Israel, should be severely self-critical, and why it should advocate changes in policy. But if it claims that right, then it must also exercise it with regard to the Arab world—even if this means losing some fair weather friends.

CONGRESS ELECTION EXPENSE

IT LOOKS NOW as if the drive to have the British delegation to next December's Zionist Congress in Jerusalem properly elected will not be halted, writes my *Jewish Affairs* reporter. At first, most Zionist party leaders joined in the demand for elections because it did not sound too good to be opposed to them, but in their heart of hearts they were pretty sure that when the day of reckoning came on September 16, there would be general acquiescence in a share-out of seats among the party establishments. But things have gone otherwise.

The preliminary electioneering has gained momentum to such an extent that it will now be difficult for the parties to go into reverse, as most of them (except the Zionist Federation) would still prefer to do. But the general interest shown in the electioneering is such that it would now be a great pity if this opportunity to take the pulse of Zionist public opinion were not to be seized. It is understandable, though, that the prospect of an unrigged electoral opinion is not altogether comforting to some of the establishments; the results may be too revealing.

So now we are being presented with yet a new excuse why there should be no elections and why the leaders should settle the Congress representation by some unrepresentative caucus. Some people have discovered that elections cost money, and so do election campaigns. This is a pity, no doubt, but it is one important aspect of the price that has to be paid for democratic practice. If it manages to revive some of the living spirit that has gone out of Jewish Agency politics, because so much is settled without consultation or reference to the rank-and-file, then the cost of the election will be a cheap price to pay for the result. But then there is always the possible alternative, advocated by the Zionist Federation—get rid of the political parties among Diaspora Zionists.

HARRY LOURIE

READERS WILL JOIN me in expressing the deepest sympathy with the Israel Ambassador on the death of his father, Harry Lourie, at the age of 85. Harry Lourie retired to Israel and placed most of his considerable wealth at the disposal of the new State soon after its establishment. He was a widely-known and much loved benefactor of many causes and institutions in Israel. The Ambassador returned to Israel where he joined his brother, Norman Lourie, at the funeral.



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ISRAEL

MUST THEY RUIN JERUSALEM?

MUNICIPALITY POWERLESS IN THE FACE OF BUREAUCRACY

Jerusalem is slowly acquiring the aspect of a capital city. New roads, new pavements, new gardens transform once noisome suburbs into pleasant places to live in. But there is a bleak side, too, to the city's development. Yohanan Ramati reports from the Israeli capital.

Jerusalem is no longer the same. Gone are the open sewers that made citizens wrinkle their noses in many suburbs until two years ago. The road network is being extended. Pavements, until recently very noticeable by their absence, are being built at speed.

Two new schools are being erected near the Independence Gardens in the centre of the city, and the gardens themselves have completely transformed a somewhat shabby district into one of Jerusalem's loveliest.

Jerusalem is slowly acquiring the aspect of a city. In the not so distant future, the Municipal Council hopes to make it look like a capital city.

Estimates and receipts up : Several factors have helped. The collection of rates and taxes has been improved, and though many assessments are still behind the times, income from this source has soared.

For the first time in councillors' memory, actual receipts during the first four months of the current financial year (1960/61) exceeded one-third of the annual estimate. And that estimate, at £17.2 million, was also £3.2 million more than for 1959/60.

In addition, a budget of some £7.5 million for development has been approved by the Council, and this may be further enlarged following successful negotiations for additional loans.

The Council intends to get tough with property owners not paying their share of development works as laid down by law.

Government does not pay : One of the largest property owners in the city is the Government, which has also been very remiss in this matter, especially about roads and pavements, but it is hoped that this issue can eventually be ironed out amicably.

Relations with the Government are a serious problem in another important sphere, town planning. There is a municipal Town Planning Committee, as well as a Jerusalem District Town Planning

Committee forming part of the Ministry of the Interior.

Relations between them are quite good, since both have an understanding of the city's needs, but there is trouble from another ministry—the Ministry of Labour.

Concrete buildings : For some reason difficult to understand, the Government is not subject to municipal bye laws or indeed any building laws at all. This creates a totally absurd situation from any point of view.

In Jerusalem, for instance, stone buildings are compulsory in many areas for aesthetic reasons. Along comes the Ministry of Labour—which does not even have to obtain a building permit like anyone else—and proceeds to scatter huge concrete buildings among the city's stone-built villas.

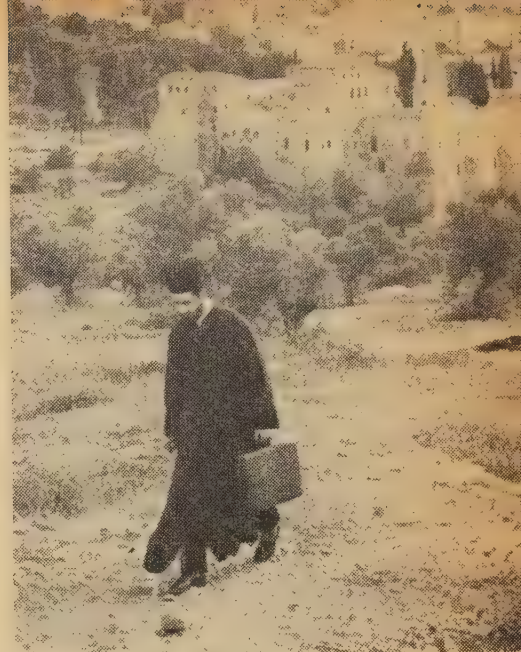
Moreover, it builds rooms of less than the legally permitted height, and sometimes manages to break four or five other building laws as well. The Municipality can do nothing.

If a private person behaved in this way, he would be brought to court and fined or have his building pulled down. The Ministry of Labour cannot be so treated. It is above the law, and the city has consequently to suffer in silence.

Much still to do : The poor example set by the Government in this and certain other spheres does not make it any easier to instil respect for municipal bye laws in the ordinary citizen. The fact that there has been some progress in this matter may, therefore, be accounted little short of a miracle, although much still remains to be done.

The Government and the city share responsibility for educating Jerusalem's children. The Government pays the teachers, the Council builds the schools. Here also, there is an entirely abnormal situation.

The Municipality owns hardly any building plots in its city. The Government, through the Custodian of Abandoned Property, owns a very large



JERUSALEM—SACRED OR PROFANE?
Some harsh truths to ponder

percentage of available building land. This, of course, it got for nothing after the War of Liberation.

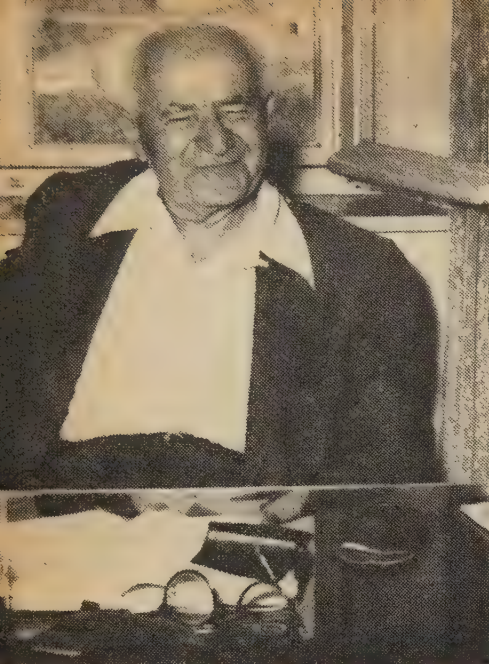
Heavy burden : Now it is selling these plots to the Jerusalem Municipality to build schools on, at the market price fixed by its own assessor, less a deduction of 25 per cent.

When it is considered that, during the current year alone, the Municipality will have to build schools for more than £2 million, the heavy burden placed on the Council by this procedure becomes obvious. Abroad most publicly owned land in cities usually belongs to the municipalities and not to the Government.

On the other hand, the Government is contributing grants totalling some £2.8 million to help finance the ordinary budget of the Municipality as well as extending loans (linked to the U.S. dollar) at 5½ or 5½ per cent interest per annum, to finance part of the city's Development Budget. In this respect also, its share is much smaller than is normal abroad—amounting to only 16 per cent of the ordinary budget.

Need for revision : There is thus clearly a need for a revision in the entire financial and legal relationship between the Government and the big municipalities. Some ministers may perhaps gradually come to see the urgency of this need. Others, steeped in their own problems, are unlikely to be sympathetic.

But the municipalities should at least be able to insist on two things: that the Government pay its share of development works like any other property owner, and that it abide by building and planning regulations instead of cocking a snook at them.



MAPAI LEADER BEN-GURION
A precept not generally obvious

MAPAI — A PEOPLE'S PARTY?

BIGGEST STRUGGLE STILL AHEAD

from our own correspondent

Tel Aviv:

"Mapai runs the country." The charge is an old one. It has been repeated with varying degrees of pleasure and disgust, depending on the political affiliations of the speaker, ever since the State was established. It has never been more true than today.

Mapai's domination in fact and in theory stems from the size of its victory in the last General Election. It is rein-

forced by the calibre of the men which the party has placed to its fore as Cabinet Ministers and directors of national institutions. It is underlined by the timidity of Mapai's coalition partners and the opposition's near-impotence.

Mapai wins headlines: These are the facts of Israel's political life, and they are reflected in the press and in private conversation. While party organs try desperately hard to play up the views of their own particular group, it is the sayings and doings of Mapai that capture the headlines. Beigin may orate about this or that, but it is what Dayan says that people talk about.

The result of all this has been to create a new situation within Mapai itself: "position and opposition," as it is called here, are sought within the ranks of the one party. From the larger point of view, the development can be accounted a negative one. It is no credit to the democratic system that the "fors" and "againsts" are looked for among the members of one party.

On the other hand, it has brought about a revolution within Mapai itself. Clashes of personality, which were sapping its energies a year ago, have given way to deep and serious discussion of national issues.

Of minor interest now: It is not long since party life turned almost solely on the differences between the "young" and the "old." Though both groups continue to exist in one form or another, their old differences no longer divide them.

The "young" are to be found propounding their views at meetings of the "ideological circle" in Beth Berl or addressing public gatherings on Israel's mis-

understood youth. The "old" continue their joint consultations and their attempts to co-ordinate political activities (which recently brought upon them the wrath of the party's would-be ideological weekly *Hapoel Hatzair*).

But their differences now are no longer personal. They orbit around the bigger questions of Israel's future, the direction in which national energies should best be applied.

Solution is vital: There remains, however, one major bone of contention which divides Mapai: the relationship of the party to the Histadrut. If, as is true in the instance of Ben-Gurion, the status of a movement depends upon the stature of the man at its head, then it is also true of Pinchas Lavon, who stands at the head of the Histadrut.

Both are men who hold tenaciously to views arrived at only after considerable thought. Neither gives in without a struggle. The issue which divides them now is one whose solution is vital for the future.

Briefly put, Ben-Gurion and certain senior ministers argue that Mapai is a "people's party," representative of the entire nation and able to embrace its varying views. Given this belief, they argue that the Histadrut cannot be accorded a special place in the national administration, but that it must be ranked among those national institutions considered vital to assuring Israel's well-being.

Divisions exploited: Against this, Lavon, supported by a group of party veterans and leading trade unionists, argues that Mapai must remain what it has always been: "The Party of the Workers of Eretz Israel." The "workers' interests," in the view of the Lavon group, must remain supreme, and the Histadrut, as the meeting place of Israel's working class, must continue to have a full say on all internal and economic issues.

This view has come under strong attack recently from Dayan and Peres. Both argued strongly that national interests should be placed before party or class interests. Peres trod heavily on the Histadrut's toes when he criticised the labour federation's hold on public health services and the party slant it gives to football teams.

He said the real problems with which Israel had to contend were the preparation of proper facilities for the absorption of another 2-3 million immigrants, the elimination of class differences, the strengthening of the armed forces and the transformation of Israel from "a receiving state to a giving one."

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Take the lead: The job of Israel's young people, he commented, was to assure a stable majority, so that these aims could be realised, and their complete identification with the state, so that this new type of "national pioneering" could be achieved. There was no reason why young people should be satisfied with inspirational talks from their elders. They should take the lead wherever this was necessary and possible, "from the trade unions to the Knesset and Cabinet."

This, to the Histadrut, was treason. Ze'ev Haring, a Lavon stalwart, declared that no organisation was more dedicated to national welfare than the labour federation. It was equally to the good of the state that *étatisme* of the Dayan-Peres brand be opposed with every weapon the Histadrut could lay its hands on.

One of these, apparently, is an attempt to raise again the issue of "young" versus "old." It has met with moderate support from some factions traditionally tied to the Histadrut. They take the Haring view that a distinction must be made between the "protégé youth" of the Dayan-Peres group and "the real young men with a purpose in life."

Censorship demand: But they are apparently disturbed by the impact which the "national interests first" credo is making. At a Mapai Secretariat meeting on Friday, there were complaints that the younger element within the party was going out of its way to obtain publicity for its views on party policy. There were demands, linked with special pleading for "party unity," that the views of the Dayan-Peres group should be cleared with the party leadership before being given public expression.

Dayan was not present at this meeting, but he made it patently clear that he would not be stifled. Addressing a meeting of 300 young Mapai members, he declared that Mapai had to be "saved from itself." They should fear not so much the young people who turned to parties of the left or right, he declared, as those who joined Mapai, "because we cannot be sure of what kind of party will emerge."

From the other things he had to say, it was plain that Dayan was determined to forge ahead with his struggle to turn Mapai from a party representative of sectional interests into a party dedicated to the national interest. He again brought up the concept of "state pioneering" and stressed that to achieve the national interest "each and every citizen must be prepared for the state to use its sovereign rights to impose upon him. The state, in turn, must set an order of priorities

that would reflect true national needs and the wishes of the public."

Distant thunder: The debate within the Secretariat has not yet been concluded. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion has not been heard from. Nor has Lavon. But there is no doubt that what we are hearing now is but the rumbling of distant thunder.

It cannot be long before the struggle commences in earnest. Both Mapai and the country need the clearing of the air that will follow—even if the impending storm does leave behind some bruised (and perhaps also some wiser) feelings.

EBAN OFF TO A GOOD START

"ALL PRESENT" AT SCHOOL

from Amos Ben-Vered

Jerusalem:

Israel's new school year and her new Education Minister, Abba Eban, both got off to a good start last week when the registers were marked "all present"—including the teachers.

Until Eban's recent appearance on the educational scene, there were doubts whether the schools would be re-opened on time. The teachers had spent their vacation waging a fierce struggle for pay increases and improvements in working conditions.

An early consequence of this struggle was the resignation of Eban's predecessor Zalman Aranne. The new Minister has not yet solved the problem, but he convinced the secondary school teachers (the most militant of all) that it would be in their interest to suspend their strike action while negotiations continued with a ministerial committee.

In effect, the question of the teachers' demands has now been taken out of his hands, for which he is relieved, and handed to Minister of Finance Levi Eshkol with whom it properly belongs. Eshkol heads the special committee now investigating the problem.

The secondary school teachers' main demand is that their salaries be placed on an equal footing with other professionals. The Teachers' Union, in which elementary school teachers predominate, sees no reason why their colleagues in secondary schools should get preferential pay treatment. The union has put forward its own claims, which include improved pensions and certain tax-free allowances, which, it says, should be applied to all teachers.

From all this, it would seem that the teachers are in a strong bargaining position. In truth, they are not. For the



HEBREW UNIVERSITY MATHEMATICIAN FRAENKEL
A concept not sufficiently abstract

first time since the mass immigration of the early fifties, there is no shortage of qualified teachers in the main centres.

Desperate shortage in settlements: In the three main cities, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa, there is even a surplus of several hundred, most of them married women.

Where there is a shortage, and a desperate one, is in the new immigrant settlements. Here the problem is partly alleviated by the army which permits

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graduates from teachers' training colleges to teach in settlement schools and kindergartens as part of their military service. There are 160 enlisted teachers this year. But unqualified teachers still abound.

"Second sittings": But, despite all this, over 500,000 Israeli children went off to school last week at the beginning of the new term. Nearly 425,000 of them are attending elementary schools, including 35,000 Arab children.

The other 75,000 or so are divided two-thirds in secondary schools and one-third in vocational or agricultural institutions. Both types of institution were this year taken over by the Education Ministry from the Ministries of Labour and Agriculture respectively.

Most elementary schoolchildren attend regular classes between 8 a.m. and noon, but in areas where not enough classrooms exist there is a "second sitting" in the afternoon for those who could not be accommodated in the morning. Tel Aviv has a heavy share of the country's 460 afternoon schools.

Maximum of 40: But the problem is being tackled, as can be judged from the fact that two years ago there were almost 800 afternoon schools, and that with a much smaller school population.

Whether it is being successfully tackled is another matter—most classes are dreadfully overcrowded. There are 3,000 classes with more than 40 children in each and 400 classes in which over 50 children are receiving instruction from one teacher.

The Ministry aims to set a maximum of 40 children per class, but this requires the building of 1,500 new classrooms, in addition to the normal expansion required to keep up with the immigration and birth rates.

Politics? Curricular problems continue to excite discussion outside of the school system. There seems to be no great enthusiasm for the teaching of "Jewish consciousness" which, as laid down by the pedagogical council of the Ministry of Education, should stress the history and living conditions of world Jewry.

There will also be some angry words exchanged over the introduction of "pioneering social consciousness" into school lessons. Mapai and the other left-wing parties favoured this proposal, which provides for teaching the history of the National Home with special emphasis on the ideologies of the early pioneers.

It is expected that the right-wing will object to this part of the school programme on the grounds that it circumvents the prohibition on political activities in elementary schools.

Aid for underprivileged: On the more practical level, something is to be done about the standard of English instruction, which is very poor. On the advice of experts, several schools are to start experimental English classes using audio-visual aids. In mathematics there will be some tightening up. Experience has shown that elementary school pupils are able to grasp concepts more abstract than those with which they have normally been confronted.

A welcome start is being made in providing advanced education for gifted children from poorer homes. Eighty of them, selected after rigorous tests from several thousands, are being accommodated in a special boarding school in Jerusalem where everything will be provided for them by the government. In addition to normal lessons, they will also attend courses in special subjects suited to their abilities.

"I COULD HAVE SAVED JERUSALEM"

SHALTIEL ANSWERS DOV JOSEPH

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem :

Could the Old City have been saved? Despite Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's attempt to freeze off the big debate unleashed by Dov Joseph's book *Faithful City* (see J.O., August 12 and 19), the public, the personalities involved—and the press—will have none of it.

Last week, David Shaltiel, Jerusalem garrison commander in 1948, broke his silence to reply to Dov Joseph's implication that, by acting differently, he could have saved the Old City. In an interview with *Davar*, Shaltiel agreed that he could have done—but implied that the blame for his failure lay on the Palmach.

"The time has not yet come for the story of the Palmach break-through into the Old City and their withdrawal to be revealed, and the columns of the press are not the correct forum in any case," he declared.

"I did not believe them": "But I can tell you one thing," he said. "If the Palmach had just given me twenty-four hours more, I would perhaps have been able to mobilise a fighting company of men and weapons which would have held on to the Jewish quarter until the time for the leap forward."

The Palmach had told Shaltiel that they were going to withdraw. He admitted as much in his interview, but said that he had not believed "that . . . they would



SHALTIEL

Difficult decisions in terrible solitude

really do what they had warned they were going to do."

As far as *Faithful City's* criticisms of the "elderly" troops he employed in the Jerusalem fighting were concerned, Shaltiel refuted them vigorously. "What is the meaning of this expression, 'elderly'? Did the people who were in the coastal plain at the time not know what sort of human material I had to choose from?"

"Without permission": "Did they not know that the people of Jerusalem originated from 42 different communities, with their good and their bad points? Did they not know of the obstacles I encountered with the orthodox yeshiva students, who were excused from taking up fighting positions because they claimed that they had a secret weapon which was the most important of all for victory?"

"And in any case, who was it who occupied all the battle positions in Jerusalem at that time? It was those same 'elderly' men now being held up to scorn."

Turning to the surrender of the Old City, Shaltiel said that it was a fact, somehow overlooked, that the Old City defenders "not only surrendered without my permission, but in direct contravention of my express instructions."

"Terrible solitude": "They had asked permission to negotiate with the Jordanians for a one-hour truce in order to remove their dead. This permission was granted—but for one hour only, and only to remove the dead. But they ran up the white flag and surrendered."

Shaltiel did not mince his words when he discussed his subordinates in the Jerusalem battle. "Mind you," he said, "what

Dov Joseph wrote about the city commanders is correct. Halperin deserved condemnation, and Russnak was unsuitable for his job.

"But we were suddenly confronted with a series of *faits accomplis*. The British expelled Halperin from the Old City by force, and Russnak took his place . . .

"Dogged by bad luck": "Gazit was then sent to take over command, and I was assured that he would be equal to the assignment. But the whole Old City affair was dogged by bad luck. Gazit was wounded on the day he arrived in Jerusalem, and Russnak became the local commander."

But Shaltiel, whatever his criticisms of other officers and his recriminations against the Palmach, was not trying to shrug off responsibility for what happened in Jerusalem in 1948. "A commander . . . must take full responsibility on himself. He must make the difficult decisions in terrible solitude, because he cannot transfer any part of his responsibility to anyone else's shoulders.

"Just the same, this is a far cry from lack of co-operation. Even if I did not consult Dov Joseph on matters of strategy, I told him what was going on and described the position at the front."

New light on Deir Yassin: The ex-commander of the Jerusalem front threw some harsh new light on the Deir Yassin massacre by the Irgun, when 220 Arab women, children and old men were killed. He said that Dov Joseph was right about the whole operation.

Shaltiel had asked Etzel (Irgun), Lechi (the Stern gang) and the Hagana not to try and capture Deir Yassin because it was not dangerous at the time. "The

DOV JOSEPH'S "FAITHFUL CITY"

Sir,—In writing about the Hebrew edition of my book "The Faithful City" (J.O., August 12) your correspondent states that I referred to the late Count Bernadotte as "a British agent." I used no such language about Count Bernadotte in my book. Your correspondent apparently culled his information not from the book itself, but from an inaccurate newspaper report. Nor can my presentation of the views of my colleague, Mr. Sharett, in certain specific matters, fairly be described as an attack upon him.

Dov Joseph

Jerusalem, Israel.


Haganah were facing withering fire from gangs on the "Kastel," the fortress astride Jerusalem's lifeline. Our losses were enormous, and we needed men.

"I besought them all for help, but in vain. They wanted to storm Deir Yassin . . .

"No choice": "I had no choice but to tell them that if they went through with the Deir Yassin operation, they must hold onto the village at all costs . . .

"Of course, this is the letter they are making so much play with now. But what they do not say, is that they withdrew from Deir Yassin, and I had to send some of my own men there to eject the Arab gangs.

They say that there were Germans and Yugoslavs among the gangs in Deir Yassin . . . They brought their Deir Yassin "prisoners" to Jerusalem. Why did they not parade a single German or Yugoslav? Because there were none in Deir Yassin, that is why."

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ZIONISM

AGENCY GETTING DEEP IN DEBT

JEWISH AID ESSENTIAL TO PREVENT FURTHER RESTRICTIONS

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem :

Budgets are an excellent thing—when they can be implemented. The Jewish Agency had to cut its budget for 1959-60, though this caused some awkward situations in several departments, partly because it had been unable to balance its budget for 1958-59.

Total expenditure reached over £230 million, while actual revenue was just under £205 million. But revenue also included some £67 million of loans, besides renewals of the consolidation loans which accounted for a further £15 million net.

The income figures reflect the weight of donations from the U.S. The Jewish community of the United States gave the Agency (through the Keren Hayesod) almost exactly £64 million. It was also instrumental in raising the additional £15 million of consolidation loans.

Advances on future incomes : On the other hand, all other countries together produced only £13.3 million in donations during 1958-1959. The Israel Treasury refunded the Agency some £5.6 millions during the year, but also lent it £44.4 million for development projects.

Other sources of income included special campaigns for the Youth Aliya (totalling £6.6 million, of which the United States contributed well over half), various incomes of the Immigration Department totalling about £11.7 million, German reparations (£18.9 million), "incomes from heirless property" (£1.4 million) and property sales, etc. (about £4.8 million).

This makes a total of £131.9 million, of which the £15 million worth of consolidation loans represent advances on incomes from donations in future years.

No spending difficulty : As regards loans, the Immigration Loan raised less than £3.5 million, instead of the £10 million expected. However, other loans yielded nearly £23 million, besides the £44.4 million from the Government's Development Budget already referred to.

If the picture on the income side was not particularly encouraging, there was no difficulty in spending the money. The financial policy of meeting deficits by

HOW THE AGENCY SPENDS ITS FUNDS

	£
Agricultural Settlement Department	82.2 million
Immigrant housing	19.9 "
Education, Health & Welfare Services	16.5 "
Immigrant Absorption Dept.	11.9 "
Immigration Dept.	11.2 "
Youth Aliya Dept.	11.1 "
Youth and Hechalutz Dept.	4.0 "
Education & Culture in Diaspora Depts. (incl. Torah)	2.5 "
Information Dept.	2.0 "
Organisation Dept.	1.0 "
Economic Dept.	1.0 "
Other Departments	0.5 "
General administrative expenses	3.4 "
Offices abroad	2.4 "
Miscellaneous funds and institutions (allocations)	0.6 "
Allocation to the Jewish National Fund	4.3 "
Allocation to Weizmann Institute (incl. Yad Weizmann)	1.4 "
Allocation to Hebrew University	0.8 "
Allocation to Haifa Technion	0.3 "
Investments in Jewish Agency and other companies	1.2 "
Miscellaneous expenditure	1.8 "
Debt redemption (principal)	30.0 "
Interest payments	18.7 "
Total	228.7 "
Various allocations from Reparations Funds	1.7 "
	£230.4 million

taking on loans has been causing a progressively heavier burden of debt redemption and interest, which eats deeply into available funds.

During the year under discussion, the Jewish Agency and the Keren Hayesod paid out altogether £30 million on account of debt redemption and a further £18.7 million on account of interest. This represents more than 40 per cent of its income from sources other than new loans during the same year.

Restriction the alternative : Increased donations from world Jewry are an obvious essential—and in the near future. Otherwise, further restriction of Agency functions—and on a much more drastic scale than previously—will become inevitable.


Within the scope of a short article, a detailed analysis of Agency expenditures is not possible, but it can safely be stated as a general principle that, while it is essential to spend donation moneys on important but economically unprofitable items or departments, the same policy should not be applied to loan funds.

In this connection, the Jewish Agency's investments in commercial companies could play an important part. Of the £1.2 million invested, however, £250,000 were put into the Convention Centre in Jerusalem which is hardly likely to prove a big source of profits, and a further £200,000 in the Immigrant Housing Company, which by its very function is forced to operate on minimum profits, if any.

An error : The remainder went chiefly to "Rassco," where it may do the Agency some good, as this company has been flourishing, but the total sum involved is this year relatively small.

Since the Agency is a shareholder (and often a large one) in many companies, including Zim Ltd. and El Al Ltd. as well as a number of other serious concerns, greater activity in this sphere could perhaps improve its financial situation in time.

Meanwhile, donations remain the key. Continued large-scale borrowing to pay for outlays yielding no profit could prove a major error.



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ANSWER TO A CAMPAIGN MANAGER'S PRAYER

from our own correspondent

New York:

This is the time of the year when most Jews in the United States are vacationing, or going on vacation. In the offices of the major—and even minor—Jewish fund-raising organisations, however, it is a time of great activity.

Jews, like other Americans, change apartments, buy homes, move to new suburbs, switch jobs from the east to the west, and, as a result, communal registers, especially those of fund-raising organisations, have to be kept up to date.

A man may tell his synagogue, his insurance broker, his garage, or his club what his new address will be. But it is exceptional for him to go to the trouble of advising fund-raising establishments where he can be tracked down.

Fair Exchange: The result is a major headache for campaign officials, many of whom pay considerable sums of money—or use even more questionable devices—to obtain lists of Jews.

Some officials have staffs pore over telephone books, some call up friends in other organisations similarly bewildered, and seek to make a deal—"I'll give



TALPIOT—ISRAEL'S LARGEST MA'ABARA
In the same century, but not in the phone book

you the reform—you give me the orthodox."

Of course, there are all sorts of lists that anyone with any specific purpose in mind can buy—lists of teachers, of doctors, or dentists, gardeners, accountants. Now, for the first time, a list-producing firm has come out with the answer to the Jewish campaign promoter's prayer: a list of "200,000 to 400,000 Twentieth Century American Jews at home address

(kept up to date as new sources become available)".

"Extra dollars available": In its publicity material, the company proudly invites customers to purchase the lists with these reasonings:

"Twentieth Century American Jews, in addition to supporting many philanthropies for the benefit and betterment of their co-religionists throughout the world, usually have extra dollars available to give generously to non-sectarian social service activities.

"Twentieth Century American Jews actively support all non-sectarian cultural activities (art, music, theatre, adult education) nationally, regionally and in every community where they reside and raise families."

On a busy day: The company adds that if the recipient of their promotion material is "puzzled as to why we tabulated Jews by regions, it was to enable you to organise mailings so that you would have a sound basis for comparative evaluation."

The list itself has been compiled from individuals "at home address who in the judgment of the compiler are aware of their historic and cultural heritage as Jews and their obligations as American citizens. The listing is a representative cross-section of American Jewry. They attend symphony concerts, or opera, a Broadway theatre, or a World Series baseball game, and are in the orchestra or balcony, in the grandstand, or in a stockbroker's office on a busy day.

"Fund-raisers for non-sectarian activi-

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ties and philanthropies rent the use of the list, so do the Book Clubs, Record Clubs and business services. No attempt has been made to determine their wealth or annual income or their viewpoint in regard to religious observances or political affiliations."

New demand: The company leaves nothing to chance—the list also contains "Twentieth Century American Jews with non-Jewish names known for their prominence and identification with Jewish activities as well as Jewish residents in small towns and cities . . ."

The lists, however, cannot be bought—you hire them at a cost of \$20 per thousand for first use, and then \$16.50 per thousand for every time they are used again.

There is little doubt that fund-raisers—an expensive breed in themselves—will be keen to get their hands on these lists, especially in view of the new campaigns that are bound to move into high gear soon on behalf of a number of the Zionist parties now divorced from any Jewish Agency aid.

"Save now for Chanukah": The importance of the Jewish market, as indicated in the list compilation, was emphasised by the action of a New York bank in announcing arrangements for a

"Chanukah Festival Club" on the lines of the Christmas Clubs that so many banks sponsor.

The announcement, bearing a handsome Menorah as its embossed motif, mailed to thousands of New York Jews (presumably on the special lists just mentioned) stated that "Chanukah is synonymous with freedom" and that the bank concerned had "established its Chanukah Savings Club to provide you with a means of assuring happiness at Chanukah and also to offer you an all-purpose savings club to give you freedom from cash worries. . . . Plan to have the Chanukah Money you will need. . . . Join Our Chanukah Savings Club Now!"

Freedom from financial worry at Chanukah, plus happiness, is bolstered by a reminder that "interest is paid at the rate of three per cent on money deposited over six months . . . lesser interest rates apply to money on deposit under six months".

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JOSHUA GREEN
The death occurred suddenly in London on Wednesday, August 31, of Joshua Green, aged 70, of 1 Hanover House, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.8, formerly of Cairo. The funeral took place at Bushey last Sunday. Mourned by his wife, children and many friends.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Wednesday, September 14
SELIG BRODETSKY ZIONIST SOCIETY. Kenton District Synagogue Hall, Shaftesbury Avenue, Kenton. Mr. J. A. Afari, Second Secretary of the Office of the High Commissioner for Ghana, will give an address on "Ghana and the New Africa". Mr. I. A. Shane in the Chair. 8.15 p.m.

Thursday, September 15
HENDON ZIONIST SOCIETY. Sol Cohen Memorial Hall, Hendon Synagogue, Raleigh Close, N.W.4. Film Show, "Israel an Adventure" and latest Israeli newsreel. 8.15 p.m.

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We invite our readers to insert their
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NOTE: LAST DATE FOR RECEIPT OF GREETINGS IS SEPTEMBER 9, 1960.

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ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

GOOD-WILL IN PLENTY AT REHOVOT

AVOIDING PERILS OF OVERLAPPING

The International Conference on Science in the Advancement of New States ended neither with a bang nor a whimper. It ended in the middle, so to speak, after some rather inconclusive remarks by the Hon. Yong Nyuk Lin, Singapore's Minister of Education, and was adjourned *sine die*.

Nobody seemed to mind the sudden end of the proceedings. The day, like the eleven before it, had been sweltering, and everybody had heard enough speeches to last him for the rest of the season. Also, delegates were presumably glad of a few hours' break before attending the Premier's gala dinner—with more speeches to come.

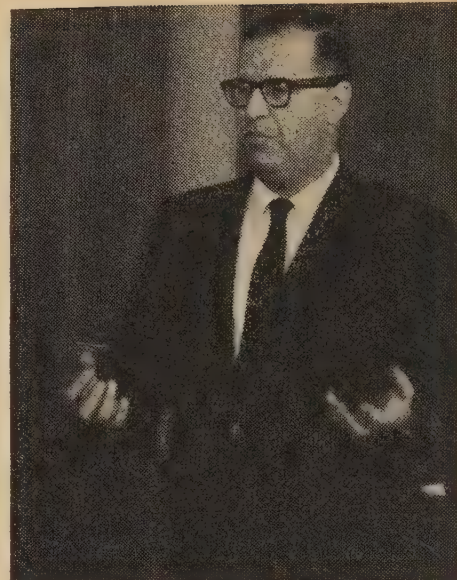
However, the real reason for the unexpected end to the proceedings was, that the Rehovot police had notified Abba Eban about 4.30 on Thursday afternoon, August 25, that they had been informed

that a bomb had been placed "somewhere in the Wix Auditorium" and was timed to go off "sometime after 5 p.m." The police, therefore, requested that the building be cleared by 5 o'clock sharp.

Who was the hoaxer? At 5.15, the building was still undamaged, and remains so, to the best of our knowledge, to this day. Presumably nobody will ever be able to identify the anonymous caller.

In any case, the delegates—unless one of them was the hoaxer—were all blissfully unaware of their apparent narrow escape, and were glad to get away for a nap, or sun-downer or a dip in the sea, or even to make their own summing up of the events of the previous two weeks.

It may, of course, be too early to draw any final conclusions, since conferences are designed to mark the beginning rather than the end of events, but a few facts can be summarised on both



ABBA EBAN

A beginning rather than an end

the credit and the debit side of the ledger.

On a high level: Discussions were as a rule on a high level, often so high that they were way above the heads of the majority of delegates, members of the press and the few members of the public who had responded to the cordial invitation to attend. But then August is a bad month for intellectual endeavour, especially in a warm climate.

While it is perfectly true that new states need the aid and assistance of scientists, people elected to political office do not speak the same language as Nobel Prize-winning physicists, so that half of the time the scientists talked only to each other, and for the other half of the time, the political leaders talked at the scientists.

As a senior member of the Weizmann Institute put it: "This Conference is neither flesh nor fowl because one half doesn't know what the other half is doing. It should either be a gathering of political leaders, assisted by scientific advisers, or a meeting of scientists considering the political aspects of their own activities." The only one, incidentally, who came close to filling this bill, was Professor Blackett.

"Effort not wasted": However, there is another point of view that bears consideration. A leading African diplomat put it this way. "Whatever else they may have done, they have met; not as many as should have met, but a fair number of them. If the result of the conference is but one single project helping toward the improvement of living standards in one single new state, all the time and effort and money will not have been wasted."

Africa was fairly well represented by

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14 countries—some, such as Nigeria and Sierra Leone, on the threshold of independence, and others like Kenya and Tanganyika still working their way towards it.

Asia was badly under-represented. With the exception of Japan, no leading Asian power sent any delegation. Thailand, Nepal, Singapore and the Philippines could hardly make up for the seat left vacant by India. The attendance of a Persian delegation was considered a political triumph, and some consolation for India's last-minute refusal to send a delegation.

Plenty of good-will: Because of Asia's large-scale absenteeism, some of the discussions—especially the ones on population explosion—became almost meaningless.

In Africa as a whole, where the average life expectancy is 30, with a high infant mortality rate, it is lack of population rather than over-population that needs attention.

The Rehovot Declaration—which was not voted but adopted by general agreement—stresses the need for expanded education, especially in the scientific field—and brims over with general good-will.

Financial aid vital: However, in the view of most of the Africans, it puts too little emphasis on financial aid, without which scientific progress remains a pious hope. The decision not to set up another international organisation, but merely to maintain contact through a Permanent Committee, was welcomed by all participants, if only to avoid unnecessary overlapping.

But it is evident that the decision against a new organisational set-up

originated with the Africans. Much as they welcome aid from Israel and the west, they have no intention of jeopardising their ties with those Afro-Asian countries who oppose a pro-western orientation.

Thus, while Israel may have made friends and influenced people, the anti-Bandung movement will never be translated into hard and fast political terms. It might be as well for Israelis to realise this sober truth right now, in order to forestall future disappointments.

Better not to push: Gabriel Lisette, Deputy Prime Minister of Chad, lost his post while attending the Rehovot Conference, because, it is rumoured, of his pronounced pro-western orientation. It may be wise for Israel not to force her friendship too hard.

LIFE IS TOUGH IN MA'ALOT

INDUSTRY FAILS TO FOLLOW THE SETTLERS

In spring, 1958, there were only a few settlers at Ma'alot, and they had been there only a few months. Most of the women, recently arrived from Morocco, made little use of their kitchens, preferring to bake their *pitta* (Arab-style, flat bread) in time-honoured fashion, on sizzling hot stones in the main square of the township.

Today, Ma'alot, with its bracing climate, has a population of some 320 families totalling 2,200 people. The Ministry of Labour has built 490 housing units, sixty of them with a dunam (quarter



PITTA-BAKING IN MA'ALOT
A bracing climate and five synagogues

COMPANY MEETING

THORN ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES

**Atlas Lighting — Ferguson T.V.
Tricity Cookers**

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

The annual ordinary general meeting of Thorn Electrical Industries Limited was held on September 2 in London, Mr. Jules Thorn, chairman and managing director, presiding.

The following are extracts from his circulated statement:

The Accounts reflect the satisfactory trend of the Group's activities during 1959/60 and they show the extent of the progress made in the widening scope of our industrial and commercial interests.

Group Net Profit before tax amounted to £2,475,000, an increase of nearly £570,000 compared with the previous year. The charge for Tax amounted to £949,000.

Lighting Division: Once again Atlas Lighting Limited has had an extremely good year with record turnover and profits, and is now fully established as one of the leading lighting companies in Europe.

In the fluorescent tube field we still make more tubes than all other U.K. manufacturers put together.

I have considerable confidence in the future of our lighting business and I am confident that our research engineers and technicians will keep us well in the forefront of all future progress.

Radio and Television: A record volume of business was achieved and in this field we hold a dominating position with our Ferguson and Philco trade-marks and also (in association with E.M.I.) "His Master's Voice" and Marconiphone. I am confident that we shall continue to increase our group's share of the total industry business.

Domestic Appliances Division: Since I referred last year to the position of our subsidiary, Tricity Cookers Limited, the sales of the "Viscount" and "Marquis" cookers have expanded very considerably and the Division is now making an important contribution to the turnover and profit of the parent company.

The first Tricity refrigerator has also been introduced and has been enthusiastically received by the trade and the public and good progress has been made under difficult market conditions.

Special Products Division: To mark the continued expansion and widening scope of its activities our Aircraft Components and Connector Division has now been re-named Special Products Division (incorporating Components and Connectors). This Division achieved the increase in turnover which I predicted last year and it is expected to make further progress during 1960/61.

Export: Despite severe international competition and the ever present problem of import restrictions, our export sales of lighting equipment have considerably expanded and once again turnover levels in all main product classes have exceeded earlier achievements. We still maintain our position as by far the largest exporter of fluorescent tubes from this country.

Your Company already has a foothold in the European Common Market through its wholly owned subsidiary Atlas Licht G.m.b.H. of Hamburg and our position has been further strengthened by the acquisition of a major interest in an Italian company engaged in the manufacture of lighting products, which provides a good basis for future operations. Meanwhile our sales of U.K. made equipment to these important markets are still improving.

In addressing the meeting the Chairman said:

"As has already been announced at the Extraordinary Meeting of the 'A' Ordinary Shareholders held on Friday last, 26th August, 1960, the requisite majority to pass the resolution was not obtained. 839 proxies representing 621,795 Shares were received in favour of the resolution and 12 proxies representing 394,116 Shares against the resolution. Accordingly, the Board are not able to proceed at the present time with their plans for a scrip issue of one fully paid Ordinary Share for each Ordinary Share held and one fully paid 'A' Ordinary Share for each 'A' Ordinary Share held.

"The Board has been considering what action should be taken and will make a further statement as soon as possible."

The report was adopted and a dividend of 25% was approved.

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acre) of land for intensive market gardening.

170 units are still unoccupied, ready for their new occupants, who are arriving at Ma'alot at the rate of 20 a month. Nobody knows how many families have left since Ma'alot was first established.

Twenty for sale: Each housing unit comprises two rooms, kitchen and shower, and most of them are for rent at £21-25 a month, with an initial deposit of £250, which is returnable if a tenant moves to another area.

Twenty units have been set aside for outright sale at £700 down and 20 years' of monthly payments at the rate of £35 a month. The total price is some £9,000—cheap by Tel Aviv standards, but not by development area standards, where most modern amenities are almost totally lacking.

One grocer and one butcher serve the entire community, which means long queues. Water is not plentiful and is expensive, because there is no reservoir locally, and water must be pumped from a long way away.

Five synagogues: Electricity is generated locally and is also expensive, but the town expects to be connected to the national grid soon. There are five synagogues at Ma'alot, but no cheap utilities and very little decently paid employment.

Most of the settlers, the vast majority of whom immigrated from Morocco, are employed on emergency projects, and many of them are on relief (families on relief pay only £4 a month rent). The emergency projects are chiefly confined to removing stones from the fields and making them fit for cultivation, and afforestation work.

The head of a family is guaranteed 24 work-days a month at a net wage of £5.70 a day of £136.80 a month, a very meagre income on which to support a family of seven. The average industrial wage throughout the country is £300-£350 a month, with skilled workers earning considerably more.

Factories do not come: The local council is appointed by the Ministry of the Interior, as in all development areas, and its head is a second generation *sabra* of Yemenite origin. Despite all the council's efforts to attract industry to the area, the factories are not coming to Ma'alot, generally speaking.

There is an oil processing plant, but that employs no more than five people. A plastics plant which will specialise in industrial products, has been completed, and the management has started interviewing prospective employees.

The Holland-Israel Plastics Company set up the plant with Government aid,

and it has been equipped with the most up-to-date machinery bought with reparations money. So high is the standard of mechanisation, however, that the whole factory will need only seven employees.

On relief: Two other undertakings are still in the planning stage—a Histadrut-affiliated plant for processing semi-precious stones, and a diamond factory. Their combined labour forces will not exceed a few dozen, however.

When these factories have been built, workers will be trained on the job for six months, at the same rates of pay they are now receiving on public works. Those who qualify will be paid union rates after that.

A number of Ma'alot's inhabitants have been on relief ever since they came there, and are likely to continue to be so for a long time to come. Like several new towns, both in Galilee and the Negev, Ma'alot threatens to become a slum even before it has properly become a town—unless industry can be hurried to the rescue.

IN BRIEF

MASKING TAPE FOR ENGLAND

Tape Industries Ltd. of Kiryat Gat have received sizeable orders for masking tape from English importers. This product was recently tested and approved for use by the British Royal Air Force.

"SABRA" CARS AND VANS FOR SOUTH AFRICA

"Sabra" fibre glass-bodied cars and vans, assembled by the Haifa plant of Autocars Ltd. will soon be seen on the roads of South Africa, after their successful introduction on the American, Canadian and Turkish markets. Autocars Ltd. participated in the Rand Easter Show in Johannesburg this year, and received a £268,000 order from a South African importer.

SIERRA LEONE CONTRACT FOR SOLEL BONEH

The Parliament building of the new Republic of Sierra Leone, due for independence in April, 1961, will be built by a joint Israel-Sierra Leone company. An agreement awarding the contract to the National Building Company of Sierra Leone (a partnership between Solel Boneh and the Territory of Sierra Leone) was signed in Jerusalem last month.

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE is prepared by the Jewish Observer—Israel Periodicals, 13 Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv. Phone: 65882.

BOOKS

CROSSMAN'S WEIZMANN

A NATION REBORN, by Richard Crossman, M.P., no index, 140 pp.; (Hamish Hamilton) 12s.6d.

One of the best things the Weizmann Institute has done in the non-scientific field was to invite Crossman last year to browse among the Weizmann archives and to deliver the Weizmann Memorial Lectures at the Institute. They were something of an occasion, and they caused much discussion and some questioning among the large and distinguished audience that came to Rehovot from every part of Israel to hear Crossman. Crossman has now brought together the three lectures in book form, or rather, he has now written them up—for they were delivered very much off the cuff. He has rounded off the argument and reinforced the presentation.

The outcome of this almost casual combination of browsing, lecturing and re-writing is surprising. For the result is one of the most significant modern contributions to the understanding of Zionism. In some ways, I would say this is the first book about Zionism in its present-day context, which is comprehensible to the modern generation of young Jews, and especially to the great mass of non-Zionist Israelis. For Crossman has taken the last and greatest of the non-Israeli Zionists, Weizmann, and has tried to understand the thought and action of Weizmann from his youth to his last dying words addressed to the Jewish people. The remarkable thing is, that in these 35 pages, Weizmann becomes more human, more remarkable and more comprehensible to the nineteen-sixties than he does in the four hundred pages of his autobiography.

One reason for Crossman's success in getting into the mind and under the skin of Weizmann is his ability for critical admiration, a quality that few men have; to admire a man and yet see the reasons for one's admiration clearly, and not be surprised by the failings and foibles of



"RESTORING WEIZMANN TO ISRAELI HISTORY
With his wife, Vera, Judah Magnes and Sir Leon and Lady Simon

one's hero. There is yet another reason for the success of Crossman's appreciation of Weizmann. Both had an essential quality in common, a quality which Weizmann shared with few of his friends and colleagues. For Weizmann, like Crossman, was a natural politician. I use the word "politician" here in its widest sense of one who engages in public affairs, not in the party or even the parliamentary sense. For Weizmann understood that, in his position of weakness, what mattered more than anything was to know at the outset where real power resided. And this has also been Crossman's approach to politics. Both Weizmann in his time, and Crossman in his have therefore been accused of opportunism, when in fact all they did was to adjust themselves to the changing needs of the political power situation.

Because he understands this, Crossman can explain the apparent contradiction in Weizmann; the radical in Jewish affairs and the conservative when he comes to deal with the British Empire; his deep social interest in Palestinian and Jewish matters, and his unconcern about conditions in Britain. Weizmann's

single-mindedness led him to his target. Anything or anyone irrelevant to his purpose was left aside. It was this approach which also led him to his relations with the British and to the Balfour Declaration. On both counts Crossman provides a notable revision of accepted opinions. Weizmann's attitude to the British was much less starry-eyed than has been suggested, and he was realist enough in 1917 and after the first World War, to appreciate that he had to make a deal with British imperialism if he was to get anything at all, but his approach to Feisal, his long letter to Churchill (which was never posted) and his bitter reproaches to Ormsby-Gore, show that he never harboured any illusions about the British Mandatory. Yet, at heart, both he and Ben-Gurion admired the English and wanted to be friends and to work together. It was one of the tragedies of British policy that both Weizmann and Ben-Gurion were pushed into opposition.

But Crossman also explodes the concept of the Balfour Declaration and of reactionary Zionism, which has lately found favour among the new generation

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of English liberalism. He shows how ill-informed, or incomplete, is the picture of Zionism which Ian Gilmour painted in his recent assessment in the *Spectator*. Crossman is no apologist; he does not hide; but he tries to understand and explain the situation in contemporary terms, something which Gilmour wholly failed to do.

This picture of Weizmann thus comes as a timely corrective to Zionists and anti-Zionists alike. But it is much more than that. In a sense, what Crossman has done is to restore Weizmann to Israeli history; for it was the secret tragedy of Weizmann that at the supreme crisis in Israel's history there was no active part he could play, although as Crossman shows, he had played his part to the full before the crisis came. I hope that the Weizmann lecture, more than the other two, will become a part of the school curriculum of young Israelis. They could not get a better understanding of Weizmann and of his contribution to Israel.

The second lecture, which has Bevin as its central theme, and the third, which considers Ben-Gurion's Israel, underline the Crossman approach to Zionism. It is frank and often critical of Israeli policy and Zionist practice. It questions the wisdom of aspects of the Suez affair, it discusses the feelings of Gentiles towards Jews with an honesty that one does not

often experience. But the centre-piece remains the Weizmann lecture. It started a tremendous discussion at Rehovot last year, which was opened by Sharett, and continued long into the night. It ought now again to start a discussion in every Zionist—and anti-Zionist—group. Both would benefit from it.

Jon Kimche

THREE POINTS OF VIEW

LOOKING IN, LOOKING OUT, by Charles Humana; 256 pp.; (Collins) 15s.

This is the tale of a raw, young state and a sophisticated, middle-aged Frenchman, Pierre Cottin, an irrigation expert sent by an international organisation to Israel to advise on the construction of a dam in the Negev. On similar missions to other countries, he remained a strict neutral, an emotionally detached observer. But, can the aloof Frenchman remain detached from Israel?

After being shot at while out surveying, having a love affair with his Israeli co-worker, being nearly assassinated by a nationalist, learning that Israeli politics—not experts—fix sites for dams, Cottin begins to realise that Israel has something other countries don't have.

Interwoven with the story of Cottin are the stories of a pathetic group of

extreme nationalists and an unsuccessful immigrant from Germany. Thus the reader sees Israel from three different points of view. The outsider sees the state as just another under-developed country short of water and technical know-how, the nationalists—who look at everything through gunsights—see only the enemy without the borders and the “traitors and interfering neutrals” within, the immigrant sees only a backward Asian State where everybody but himself succeeds.

Charles Humana writes an engrossing novel. His descriptions of Israeli scenes are accurate and vivid. He has taken a long, hard look at Israel and has not missed much except—but I am carping—that there are in Israel ordinary humdrum persons who are neither pioneers, active nationalists or idealists.

Adam Lynford.

IT'S IN THE TABLES

YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS, 1958, Vols. 1 and 2; 572 and 167 pp.; (United Nations, available from H.M.S.O.) 42s. 6d. and 14s.

An invaluable reference book for the close observation of the Middle East and Africa. For it gives the bread-and-butter trading information which lies at the roots of much of the political turmoil.



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JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, Furnival House, 14 High Holborn, W.C.1. Chancery 5986/7

A NEW FACE FOR THE FUND-RAISING MOVEMENT

WHAT THE K.H. CONFERENCE WILL DISCUSS—AND WHY

The British J.P.A. organisation is being invited to send a minimum of four delegates to the Keren Hayesod Conference, which marks the 40th anniversary of the foundation of this body and will take place in Jerusalem from December 18-20. In addition, other active workers are being encouraged to attend in the belief that their presence will be beneficial to the deliberations and to enable them to participate in the schedule of special tours of development projects that will follow the business meetings.

The K.H. Directorate is planning an exhibition showing the work of the organisation since its foundation, and will publish a brochure featuring the activities of constituent groups throughout the world. In view of the fact that proposals, first discussed in the JEWISH OBSERVER of July 29, are being elaborated for a comprehensive revision of the Keren Hayesod structure, this conference will be no mere demonstration of piety and good endeavours; it will advance far-reaching recommendations for the improvement of fund-raising machinery to correspond more closely with the demands of modern Israel and to keep in step with the changing character of Diaspora Jewry.

J.P.A. NOW LARGEST APPEAL BODY

The recently-completed arrangement in the U.S.A. that renders the United Jewish Appeal a completely detached body from what is called "The Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal" means that the J.P.A. will be the most significant Diaspora organisation operating within the new framework.

The forty-year-long evolution of the Keren Hayesod is in large part a history of Jewish resettlement of the land of Israel. The body was founded in July, 1920, at a world Zionist conference held in London, a conference that took the post-war epoch as a go-ahead signal for rapid colonisation and the foundation of statehood. This Fund, together with its sister-movement, the Keren Kayemeth, have always constituted the truly national resources of the pre-1948 Yishuv and the State of Israel afterwards. The finance which they together poured into the country was not in the form of loans

that demanded repayment with interest, nor private capital invested for personal profit, nor grants from overseas Powers with special conditions tied to them.

That they would not be economic investments in the strict sense was understood from the first. They were funds pumped in as a long-term reinforcement of the fabric of the nation, and tied to needs and priorities that changed annually, sometimes monthly. Perhaps one quarter of all the state-making bills in the immense accounting system of the nation in embryo were met by the "National Funds."

Today the Government of Israel asks the Keren Hayesod to meet one further obligation: to finish the work begun so well and carried forward so fruitfully since 1920, and to consolidate the economic position, mainly in the agricultural sector but also in the many other ab-

sorption programmes that today come within the category of unmet needs.

Chairman of the Keren Hayesod Eliahu Dobkin was in London last week for discussions on these and kindred subjects.

"£100,000 MORE NEXT YEAR" — CHINN

J.N.F. president Rosser Chinn told a meeting of the London Regional Council last week that the organisation would have to find an additional £100,000 in the coming year.

This would not be easy, he pointed out, in view of the fact that in the 12 months accounting period just completed the Jewish National Fund had raised more money than ever before. "It is a record," he said, "that has raised Anglo-Jewry's prestige higher at K.K.L. Head Office than any other community's. We are almost regarded as a model organisation."

Only in the British J.N.F., he went on, was thought being given to the problem of future leadership. "In ten years

CHIEF RABBI'S APPEAL FOR ISRAEL 5721



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J P A - J N F N E W S

time, when probably we shall be worn out, a new generation will be ready to replace us." This was because of the network of young J.N.F. Commissions, with their vital membership and enthusiastic leaders. And it was good for Israel to meet face-to-face with the best of Anglo-Jewish youth, of which the 92-strong delegation was a typical cross-section. It was the first opportunity which many young people in the Jewish State had of talking with youth of their own age-group and outlook. "This was just one of the by-products of the recent tour," Mr. Chinn said.

In the president's view there was only one way to raise more money: by enrolling more people in the movement. He thought the number of J.N.F. active workers in relation to the size of the Jewish population here was pitifully small, and he intended to make recruitment of personnel one of the principal items for discussion at this year's annual conference.

The meeting, which was under the chairmanship of Cyril Stein, ranged over the whole area of J.N.F. activities, dealing in all cases with practical matters of immediate fund-raising moment.

There was a full discussion of the recently-formed Synagogue department and executive-director H. J. Osterley explained the workings of the new arrangements for J.N.F. publicity.

Finally, a stimulating and most informative talk was given by Mrs. Lucy Kaye on her impressions of a recent visit to the Soviet Union.

POST OFFICES IN FOREST CENTRES

The first post office has been opened in the fire lookout building in the Jewish National Fund forest centre of Biriya near Safed, Upper Galilee.

The Biriya Forest centre is one of four locations chosen by the J.N.F. for its new venture "plant a tree with your own hands", which gives the tourist from abroad the opportunity to participate personally in the upbuilding of Israel. In the other three centres—the Simhoni Forest in the Negev, the Martyrs' Forest in the Judean Hills and the Jerusalem Forest surrounding the Capital, facilities to plant trees will similarly be available.

This scheme for tourists has been worked out by the J.N.F. in collaboration with the Government Tourist Office. During the first three months of its operation, 5,000 tourists planted trees.

AT BOURNEMOUTH



Henry Solomon (left) with Woolf Perry at Bournemouth event reported last week.

REPORT FROM JERSEY

We hear from the Channel Islands that the annual visit made by Mrs. Margot Salomon of J.P.A. Head Office to Jersey has this year produced a better-than-ever response to the Appeal. A sum of £800 was raised, considerably more than the amount brought back by Mrs. Salomon 12 months ago.

Senator W. Krichefsky, O.B.E., and his wife were again most helpful in this work. They tell us that more Jewish families have now settled on the island and consequently there is every hope that the collective contribution to Israel will continue its upward turn.

TREE INSCRIPTIONS

A garden of 200 trees in memory of Mrs. Lea Stone by her family; An avenue of 65 trees in memory of Sarah Isaacs by her nephew, Nat Frost; An avenue of 60 trees in the name of Michael Haggiag on the occasion of his barmitzvah by Mr. Benjamin Fisz and Mr. and Mrs. Ken Hyman; 50 trees in memory of her parents, Justizrat Alex Soldin and Debora (nee Pionkowski), and brother Ernst Ludwig Soldin by their daughter and sister, Ruth Schneider; 38 trees in memory of Peter Antony Feldman, F.R.C.S., by his mother, Mrs. B. Feldman and his brother Denis; A cluster of 30 trees in memory of Millie (Malka) Ackerman by the Neasden W.I.Z.O. Group; A cluster of 30 trees in memory of Simon and Rachel Gnessen by their children; 20 trees in the name of David Maurice Graham on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his father, Mr. Jack Graham; 20 trees in everlasting memory of his sister Mrs. Annie Denning by her brother, Mr. Joseph Vickers.

Seventeen trees in memory of Mr. Rubin Neufeld by his niece Dr. L.R.F.; 15 trees in the name of Jeffrey Max by the Wallasey Women's Zionist Society on the occasion of his barmitzvah; 15 trees in the names of Enid Vivian Shancer and David Sragow on the occasion of their marriage by Mr. Moray Glasser, J.P., and Mrs. Glasser; 15 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Weinberg on the occasion of their golden wedding by the Sassoon family; 15 trees in memory of Mrs. Yetta Mann by her children; 15 trees in the name of Jonathan Walter Waldman on the occasion of his barmitzvah by the Wolverhampton J.N.F. Commission; 15 trees in the names of Miss Sharon Berman and Mr. Martin Royce on the occasion of their marriage by West Ham J.N.F. Commission.

Fifteen trees in the names of Miss Edith Adele Waldman and Mr. Roy Donner on occasion of their marriage by West Ham J.N.F. Commission; 13 trees in the name of Jeffrey Max on the occasion of his barmitzvah by the Liverpool J.N.F. Auxiliary committee; 13 trees in the name of Shimon Pine on the occasion of his barmitzvah by the Prestwich Women's Mizrahi Organisation; 13 trees in the name of Anthony Philip Brown on the occasion of his barmitzvah by the Renfrewshire W.I.Z.O.

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J P A - J N F N E W S

BALFOUR BALL

This year's Balfour Ball, held annually by the Paramount Aid Society to commemorate the famous Declaration and in support of J.N.F. projects in Israel, is due to take place at the Dorchester in London on Saturday, October 29. The guests of honour will be the Israel Ambassador and Mme. Lourie, and this has stimulated the committee to making an all-out effort to exceed the £12,000 raised last year.

Chairman and one of the founders of the Paramount Aid Society is J.N.F. president Rosser Chinn.

REFORM SYNAGOGUE SUPPORTS KOL NIDRE APPEAL

Among the congregations which this year have responded to the Chief Rabbi's appeal and are co-operating with the Kol Nidre committee is Alyth Gardens Reform Synagogue.

Principally responsible for reviving this activity, at Alyth Gardens were the Minister, Rev. Philip Cohen, and veteran J.N.F. worker Abel Harris.

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

N. LONDON: Mrs. E. L. Danciger, 109a Tottenham Road, N.1, £4.12.8. Mr. H. Waltzer, 107 Englefield Road, N.1, £2.9.8. Mrs. S. Greenwood, 4 Beresford Road, N.5, £2.9.0. Mr. M. Zawadzki, 1 Balfour Road, N.5, £2.8.4.

E. LONDON: Mrs. Motzney, 66 The Mount, Mount Pleasant Lane, E.5, £8.13.9. Mr. J. Gorin, 118 Ashfield Street, E.1, £5.12.0. Mr. David Berman, 59 Clapton Common, E.5, £3.17.0. Messrs. Julius and Co., Ltd., 82 Cavell Street, E.1, £3.12.10. Mrs. Caplan, 123 Chaptin Common, E.5, £3.11.6. Mr. S. Brenner, 38 Ashted Road, E.5, £2.17.6. Mrs. Cohen, 144 Jubilee Street, E.1, £2.17.0. Mrs. L. Klang, 9 Rutland Road, E.9, £2.16.5. Mr. Gardner, 50 Lingwood Road, E.5, £2.5.0. Mrs. Myers, c/o Mr. Rockway, 3 Handley Road, E.9, £2.3.9. Mrs. Fishler, 31 Arbour House, West Arbour Street, E.1, £2.2.6. Mr. Pentol, c/o Lacey's Baths, 4 Exmouth Street, E.1, £2.1.0. Mrs. Sternfield, 17 Armsby House, Stepney Way, E.1, £2.0.0.

W. LONDON: Mrs. Middlebrook, 177 Lauderdale Mansions, W.9, £2.10.0.

N.W. LONDON: Mr. K. Santer, 18 Russell Parade, N.W.11, £2.16.5. Mr. Percy Oster, 27 Pembroke Hall, Mulberry Close, N.W.4, £2.12.5. Mr. D. Baker, 25 Sherwood Road, N.W.4, £2.10.6. Mrs. Nagimann, 39 Sherwood Road, N.W.4, £2.10.0. Mr. E. Newton, 50 St. Gabriels Road, N.W.2, £2.0.0. Miss H. Hillman, 124 Walm Lane, N.W.2, £2.0.0.

ILFORD: Mr. G. Harris, 19 Fernhall Drive, £2.4.6. Mr. I. Perl, 52 Ridgeway Gardens, £2.0.0.

BELFAST: Mr. D. Appleton, 643 Antrim Road, £4.17.6. Mr. D. Cohen, £3.13.6. Mr. H. Weinstein, £2.10.0. Miss F. Danker, 6 Evelyon Gardens, £2.0.0.

COLWYN BAY: "Ken Talmi Yaffe", North Wales Hanor Hatzioni, £2.0.0.

EDINBURGH: Mr. T. Cohen, £6.10.0. Mr. N. Stoller, £4.9.0. Beth Hamedrash, Edinburgh Synagogue, £3.2.6. Mr. H. Oppenheim, Viewlands, Essex Road, Barton, £3.0.0. Mr. F. Stern, 4 Glenorchy Terrace, £2.12.0. Mr. H. Stoller, £2.11.6.

GLASGOW: Mrs. B. Shapiro, 42 Waverley Street,

S.1, £2.12.6. Mrs. Cina, 3 Deanston Drive, S.1, £2.12.0. Mr. J. Shane, 8 Nethercliffe Avenue, S.4, £2.12.0. Mrs. J. Mellick, 217 Titwood Road, S.1, £2.10.0. Mr. H. Seidler, "Ramornie", Eaglesham Road, Clarksonton, £2.2.0. Mr. R. Fogelman, 45 Titwood Road, S.1, £2.0.0.

LUTON: Mr. and Mrs. J. Berman, 33 Westbourne Road, £11.9.0. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lowy, 40 Old Bedford Road, £2.15.0. Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Taylor, 19 Kingsway, Dunstable, £2.12.0. Mr. and Mrs. S. Benjamin, 217 New Bedford Road, £2.12.0. Mr. and Mrs. Davis, 45 Waller Street, £2.4.3.

MIDDLESBROUGH: Mrs. A. Wiseman, 10 Claude Avenue, £31.18.6. Mrs. A. Lazarus, 40 Emerson Avenue, £15.0.0. Mrs. L. Bharier, 20 Orchard Road, £11.13.3. Mrs. B. M. Marks, "The Gables," Oxford Road, £7.6.0. Mrs. J. Niman, 2 Thackeray Grove, £7.0.0. Mrs. J. Wiseman, 21 Phillips Avenue, £6.10.0. Mrs. H. Bloom, 2 Thornfield Road, £4.17.0. Mrs. H. Shoeman, 24 Cornfield Road, £4.13.0. Mrs. Kossick, 1 Cumberland Road, £4.2.6. Mrs. V. Levy, 123 Cambridge Road, £3.11.6. Mrs. B. Goldstein, 196 Newport Road, £3.0.0. Mrs. Ellman, 35 Westwood Avenue, £2.8.0. Mrs. S. Hyman, Westwood Avenue, £2.5.0. Mrs. N. J. Marks, 56 Cambridge Road, £2.4.0.

AT THE CAMPS

Fifteen hundred miles in ten days! This was the journey of David Barkar, emissary to the J.N.F. Youth and Education department, when visiting summer camps during August.

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